R.B. 14

Commonwealth of Australia

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT
RADIO FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE LICENSING AND OPERATION OF THE CITIZENS RADIO SERVICE

Licensing Policy and Operations
Branch
Headquarters
MELBOURNE

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT
RADIO FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE LICENSING AND OPERATION OF THE CITIZENS RADIO SERVICE

Citizens Radio Service

1. Introduction

1.1 Licences to operate stations within the Citizens Radio Service may be obtained from the Postal and Telecommunications Department. The Citizens Radio Service provides for the operation of a two way radiocommunication system for the passing of messages over short distances.

1.2 Initially, stations may be authorised to operate in either the 27 MHz or UHF band, but transmissions in the 27 MHz band will be required to cease on 30 June 1982. Any licence for 27 MHz equipment renewed after 1 July 1981 shall expire on 30 June 1982.

1.3 It should be noted that consideration is being given to a proposal that no new stations will be authorised to operate in the 27 MHz band after 1 July 1979 unless the equipment proposed is a type approved for licensing purposes for single sideband, suppressed carrier operation.

2. Stations

2.1 Land mobile station licences will be issued in respect of Citizens Radio Service stations. These licences will authorise operation primarily in a mobile or portable capacity within the geographic limits of Australia. However, stations which operate from fixed locations are subject to the following conditions:

(a) Stations shall not communicate over distances in excess of 32 kilometres;

(b) All aerials (transmitting and receiving) and structures associated with the station must comply with one of the following requirements:

(i) the aerial support structure must not exceed 6 metres in height above ground level; or

(ii) the aerial and its supporting structure must not exceed by more than 6 metres the height of any natural or man-made structure on which it is mounted.

(c) Stations shall not cause interference to the reception of sound or vision broadcasting programmes or to the operation of other radiocommunication stations (see Section 4).

3. Licence applications and fees

3.1 The prescribed licence fee, covering operation of a station for any part of a year up to a maximum period of one year shall accompany each application. For operation beyond one year, a licensee must pay renewal fees prior to the expiry date shown in the original licence to ensure continuity of the authority to operate the station.

3.2 An application for licences using form RB13 may be forwarded by mail or personally to the Superintendent, Regulatory and Licensing Section or lodged personally with a District Radio Inspector in the State in which the station is to be operated.

3.3 An application from a person under the age of eighteen (18) years must bear endorsement by the applicant's parent or guardian indicating that the parent or guardian will accept responsibility for the operation of the radio equipment by the person concerned.

3.4 An application seeking licences for a service required by an unincorporated association of persons (enterprises not registered under a Companies Act or not otherwise constituted as a legal entity) must be made by a nominee of such an association who shall state in the application that he is so nominated.

3.5 A licence granted to a person or a nominee of an unincorporated association is subject to a condition that the licence may be revoked in the event of the association withdrawing its authorisation of that person to act as its nominee.

4. **Principal operating conditions**

4.1 Unless otherwise authorised, stations shall be employed only for the purposes specified in para 1.1 above and apparatus used shall be fitted for operation only on those frequencies indicated in para 5.3 and which are approved for the frequency range of the apparatus.

4.2 Each licence is issued on a non interference basis only and a station causing interference shall cease operation until effective corrective action has been taken.

4.3 Where the reception of sound or vision broadcasting programmes is being affected by the operation of a Citizens Radio Service station, the licensee shall refrain from further transmissions on each of the frequencies which cause the interference during the operating hours of the broadcasting or television stations affected.

4.4 Stations must accept interference caused by industrial, scientific or medical equipment or by authorised radiocommunication services.

5. **Technical requirements**

5.1 Equipment to be licenced for operation in the Citizens Radio Service shall comply with one of the specifications shown hereunder:

Frequency Band	Emission	Relevant Specification
27 MHz	6A2, 6A3, 3A2H, 3A3A, 3A3J, 3A3H	RB249
UHF	16F2, 16F3	RB234A, RB234B, or RB250, RB234 (Provided transmitter output power does not exceed 5 watts)

5.2 A licensee shall cause the approved equipment to be installed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Department and shall not alter the equipment without its prior consent.

5.3 Frequencies available to the Citizens Radio Service, together with operating powers and emissions are shown in the following table:

Channel No.	Frequency	Transmitter Output Power	Remarks
1	27.015 MHz	4 watts (Pm) 12 watts (Pp)	
2	27.025 MHz		
3	27.035 MHz		
4	27.055 MHz		
5	27.065 MHz		ØEmergency Calling
6	27.085 MHz		ØCalling
7	27.095 MHz		
8	27.105 MHz		
9	27.115 MHz		
10	27.125 MHz		
11	27.135 MHz		
12	27.155 MHz		
13	27.165 MHz		
14	27.175 MHz		
15	27.185 MHz		
16	27.195 MHz		
17	27.205 MHz		
18	27.225 MHz		
			ØSuggested channel usage
UHF Channels to be determined			

5.4 No allowances will be made for power losses in aerial feeder cables and coupling devices.

5.5 Except in special circumstances approved by the Department, the use of parasitic or driven elements to provide aerial gain is not permitted. However, reactive loading of aerials may be employed.

5.6 No external radio frequency power amplifier shall be used or attached, by connection coupling attachment or any other way at any Citizen Radio Service station.

6. **General provisions**

6.1 The licensed installation and the licence document must be available for inspection on demand by an authorised officer.

6.2 The official callsign shall be prominently displayed on the equipment.

6.3 The official call sign shall be announced by each station at the commencement and conclusion of each series of transmissions.

e.g. Initiating call – "Hullo VAA 123 this is VBB 456 . . . message . . . over
Reply – "This is VAA 123 romeo out".

6.4 Adequate precautions must be taken to safeguard the radio equipment against unauthorised use.

6.5 A station must be constructed in such a manner as not to constitute a danger to the operator or other persons. Electrical wiring associated with the station must comply with the safety standards required by the relevant Electrical Supply Authority.

6.6 In cases of emergency, the licensee of an authorised station and persons employed by him shall, so far as possible, receive from other stations all requests for assistance and all signals of distress and shall answer those requests and signals and retransmit them with the least possible delay to the proper authorities by means of the authorised station or by any other means in the power of the licensee.

6.7 The Department may, during the currency of the licence, vary all, or any of the conditions upon which the licence was granted. The licensee shall, at his own expense, give effect to such variation.

6.8 A person shall not transmit or make a signal containing profane or obscene words or language, or transmit improperly the call sign of another station or any signals not necessary for the conduct of tests or traffic.

6.9 Aerial structures must comply with town-planning legislation, local building regulations and the requirements of the Department of Transport. The licensee is responsible for ensuring that all relevant statutory rules relating to aerial structures are strictly observed. Failure to comply with these requirements may invite prosecution as well as demands for immediate removal of the offending structure.

6.10 A prospective licensee should also ascertain from the local Municipal or Shire Council whether establishment or operation of the station would violate town-planning regulations.

6.11 The grant of a licence shall not relieve the licensee of responsibility for any infringement by the licensee of any patent for an invention, any breach of copyright, or any breach of any law, arising out of the exercise of the licence.

6.12 Neither the Australian Government nor the Minister shall be liable or responsible for any such infringement or breach committed by a licensee or his agent.

6.13 Licences may be revoked or suspended by notice in writing for a period as is specified in the notice on the ground that:

(a) the licensee has failed to comply with any provision of the Wireless Telegraphy Act or of the Regulations made under that Act or with any condition of the licence; or

(b) the revocation or suspension is considered to be advisable in the public interest.

6.14 The licensee shall not be eligible for any compensation or consideration in the event that a licence is revoked or suspended for any reason.

6.15 A holder of a licence shall, within two weeks after a change in his address, notify in writing the Superintendent, Regulatory and Licensing, Postal and Telecommunications Department, in the State in which he resided before the change, of his new address, and the address so notified shall then be deemed to be the address specified in the licence.

6.16 A licensee who disposes of his station to another person must notify in writing the Superintendent, Regulatory and Licensing or a District Radio Inspector of the name and address of such person.

6.17 Every licence shall be subject to the provisions of any regulations made from time to time under the Wireless Telegraphy Act so far as they are applicable to the licence, and those provisions shall be deemed to be incorporated in the licence.

7. Transitional Technical Requirements

7.1 As from 1 July 1977 the Department will licence typical US Citizen Band type equipment for operation only on the frequencies listed in the section 5.3 provided:—

(i) the channel capacity does not exceed 23 channels; and

(ii) transmitter output does not exceed 4 watts (Pm) or 12 watts (Pp)

7.2 As from 1 September 1977 no equipment shall be licensed unless it meets the technical standards applying to class D equipment set out in Para 95 of the Rules and Regulations published by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission in April 1976. Operation of this equipment shall be restricted to the frequencies listed in Section 5.3.

7.3 As from 1 January 1978 all new or replacement 27 MHz equipment must comply with technical performance specification RB249.

7.4 All UHF equipment must comply with specification RB 234 (provided output power does not exceed 5 watts), RB 234A, RB234B or RB 250.

ADDENDUM

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE LICENSING
AND OPERATION OF THE CITIZENS RADIO SERVICE
FORM RB14, PARAGRAPH 5.3

Channel No	Frequency	Transmitter Output Power	Remarks
1	476.425	5 watts Pm	Channels 1 to 10 and 36 to 40 may be used without restriction.
2	476.450		
3	476.475		
4	476.500		
5	476.525		Channels 11 to 35 will be available to the Citizens Radio Service at a date to be announced.
6	476.550		
7	476.575		
8	476.600		
9	476.625		
10	476.650		
11	476.675		
12	476.700		
13	476.725		
14	476.750		
15	476.775		
16	476.800		
17	476.825		
18	476.850		
19	476.875		
20	476.900		
21	476.925		
22	476.950		
23	476.975		
24	477.000		
25	477.025		
26	477.050		
27	477.075		
28	477.100		
29	477.125		
30	477.150		
31	477.175		
32	477.200		
33	477.225		
34	477.250		
35	477.275		
36	477.300		
37	477.325		
38	477.350		
39	477.375		
40	477.400		